

SIKKIM



GOVERNMENT

GAZETTE

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NOTIFICATION

Whereas, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India is bringing out a draft National Policy on Resource Efficiency that aims to promote economy, wide sustainable production and consumption through efficient use of both primary and secondary resources,

Whereas, resource efficiency implies judicious use of earth's resources to achieve maximum benefit for sustained human well being while minimizing the adverse impacts on environment. Resource efficiency reduces wastage, drives greater resource productivity, delivers a more competitive economy, addresses emerging resource security / scarcity issues and helps reduce the environmental impacts associated with both production and consumption,

Whereas, resource efficiency policy will follow 6Rs principle. 6Rs Principle is the key to drive resource efficiency and refers to reduce, reuse, recycle, refurbish, redesign and remanufacture.

Whereas, the need for Resource Efficiency is due to following current status on resources in the country usage:

- Resource extraction of 1580 tonnes / acre is much higher than the world average of 450 tonnes / acre,
- 3rd largest material demand (year 2010),
- Low material productivity compared to global average,
- Much lower recycling rate at 20-25% vis-à-vis 70% in developed countries,
- 3rd highest CO₂ emitter, responsible for 6.9% global CO₂ emissions,
- Highest water withdrawal globally for agriculture,
- 30% of land undergoing degradation and
- High import dependency of many critical raw materials

And whereas environmental impact of material extraction has significant impacts on acidification, climate change, cumulative energy demand, eutrophication, human toxicity, land

use, ozone layer depletion, photochemical oxidation, aquatic and terrestrial eco-toxicity. However, regional differences could be large and these impacts are projected to more than double and in some cases even quadruple by 2060.

And whereas, resource efficiency brings about multiple benefits along the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental. It has enormous potential for cost savings from reduced material use, reduction in social conflicts due to mining, increased job opportunities, reduction in climate change and environmental degradation.

And therefore, as desired by the Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change vide D.O. No.3(4)/8/2019-IC-II dated 4th June 2019, a State Resource Efficiency Cell with representation of following Departments are hereby constituted under Forest & Environment Department, Government of Sikkim.

1. Department of Mines & Geology,
2. Department of Forest & Environment,
3. Department of Commerce & Industries,
4. Department of Tourism,
5. Department of Animal Husbandry,
6. Department of Roads & Bridges,
7. Department of Agriculture,
8. Department of Rural Development,
9. Department of Water Resources,
10. Department of Buildings and
11. Department of Urban Development,

Headquarter of the RE Cell shall be at Forest Secretariat, Gangtok under Forest & Environment Department.

Separate committee shall be constituted with senior representatives from above mentioned Departments as and when Central Government issues directions / National Resource Efficiency Policy.

The terms of the office of the RE Cell shall be governed by the National Resource Efficiency Policy.

Alok. K. Shrivastava
Chief Secretary
Government of Sikkim